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described in a later paper. This species is also rather variable in length. One individual was found which had a length of 7 mm., and was dividing in two places, behind the 22nd and the 36th segments.

In ponds, etc. Texas (College Station).

A. and M. College, Texas.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, JR.

A NEMATODE PARASITE OF THE ALLIGATOR.

While dissecting an eighteen-inch Florida Alligator a curious swelling was noticed on the outside of the larger chamber of the stomach. On opening this swelling it was found to contain a small, coiled worm. The worm was sent to Dr. Edwin Linton for identification and proved to be, so far as could be determined, an immature specimen of *Ascaris tenuicollis* Rudolphi.

The worm had been hardened in formalin before it was discovered, so that it could not be uncoiled, but it was about 75 mm. in length.

Figure 1 shows the stomach of the alligator with the worm, n, in the capsule, but with the outer covering removed. This figure is about life size.

Figure 2 shows the worm after removal from the capsule, enlarged several times. Both figures are from photographs.

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BEHAVIOR OF PIGMENT CELLS IN LARVAE OF AMPHIBIANS.

Holmes (U. of Cal. Pub. Zool. Sept., 1913) has studied the pigment cells of *Hyla regilla* in hanging drop cultures of small pieces of the larvae. He was thus enabled to see both the outlines of the cells and the position of the pigment. In their natural position in the tissues it is practically impossible to see the actual outlines of the cells. In the hanging drop cultures the pigment cells may wander away from the rest of the tissue and become entirely isolated. These chromatophores differed widely in shape, and the individual cells changed shape readily, much after the manner of the *Ameba*. There is a thin layer of transparent ectoplasm behaving much like that in the *Ameba*. The endoplasm contains the pigment granules, varying greatly in amount.

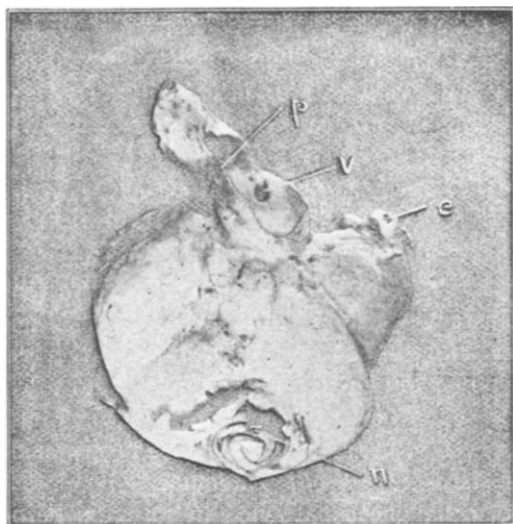


Fig. 1. The stomach of a Florida Alligator of 18 inches length, natural size.
 n, nematode worm lying in its capsule in the wall of the larger chamber of the stomach; e, opening from the oesophagus; v, opening between the larger and smaller chambers of the stomach; p, the pyloric valve between the smaller chamber and the duodenum.



Fig. 2. A photomicrograph of the worm after removal from the capsule.